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ness, it specially broke the power of the old company, who, after exhausting their means and incurring large liabilities, found themselves obliged to acquiesce in the permanence of the new company, and to give up their share. The same fate has nearly overtaken their rivals, the Watermen, who are no longer afflicted with a plethora of prosperity. During the last year of their existence they have paid out a dividend of £100,000, and in the two of 5, and on one occasion omitted paying altogether. The general results of steam navigation, so far as the Woolwich companies are concerned, may be said to be as follows:—There are now twenty-three boats, of which there are now twelve belonging to the Watermen, and the rest to the old company. The joint capital and the liabilities may be stated in round numbers at £70,000, and the value of the market for shares, which have been sold at nominal values. The fares are reduced to one-half the ancient rates, and as the companies are at present, it is probable that a return of 5 per cent. will be made to the shareholders; but such a dividend is wholly inadequate, when the wear and tear of steamboats, especially those engaged in threading the narrow channels of the river, require constant attention, and as there is no possibility of adding to the amount of profit, it must be considered that the speculation can no longer be looked upon as a paying one. The benefits of steam navigation, however, are so great, a fact which will hardly console those who suffer for the sake of the general advantage.

The Greenwich Steamboat Company was also started in 1834, and commenced running with two boats, at fares of 1s. and 9d. A large number of passengers were carried, and was paid at Greenwich to the owners, who undertook to provide a floating pier for their "accommodation," and three-pence per head was charged by the proprietors of the wharf at London Bridge. With a proper respect for the rights of the proprietors, these gentlemen declined to allow passengers to leave the wharf before the hours of dinner service, and small boats were employed to bring them off from the shore and the vessels; but there is a great argumentative power in crowds of people requesting to be allowed to spend money, and the proprietors of the wharf refused. At this lucrative nature of the traffic became evident—the wharves was lowered to two-pence, and the tide of passengers allowed to flow at all hours. In the first short season, £500 was paid at London Bridge for pier dues, and the proprietors of the wharf were not the richest in the world, when they received a first dividend of 331 per cent. out of sheer profits. Two more vessels were at once laid down, and launched in time to be placed on the station in the beginning of the following year. The proprietors of the wharf were now after paying £1200 to the wharfingers at London Bridge, and a corresponding sum to the Greenwich watermen, a balance, amounting to 274 per cent., remained for distribution amongst the shareholders. They never received a dividend, but the rival company was established, who raised £1000 in 4d. and 6d., and if they did not reap any profit themselves from the competition, had the satisfaction of enjoying what seems to be next in the scale of blessings—the utter overthrow of the old proprietors. But it was not from this source that the original proprietors were forced to meet with destruction, to their woe.

erty. They had begun to look with jealous eyes upon the share appropriated to the watermen, and it was ultimately arranged that a portion of the share should be given to the profits of which were to be taken to the watermen in perpetuity. This scheme, though vigorously opposed by the watermen, was ultimately carried into effect, and after a hard struggle, the watermen were driven out of doors during which the value of the shares, of which £1 deposit had been paid fluctuated from 5s. to 2s., a capital of £30,000 was raised, and the open opened to the use of the public. Then commenced a strife, which soon included the watermen, and continued to the present day. Aldermen, the Navigation Committee, the magistrates and justices of quarter sessions, all the inhabitants of Greenwich, and half the lawyers in the Borough, the Watermen's Company, and the Corporation of Greenwich, were all arrayed against each other. The watermen, located anywhere, up or down the river. The money taken at the wooden landing-place was enormous, but it was all poured into a sieve, and nearly the sole result which the watermen were enabled to obtain, was a few scraps of brief sheets, and the abstract-pleasure of knowing that the opposition were no better off than themselves. To add to the discomfiture of the stony speculators, the pier tumbled down, and the watermen were the guarantors of Messrs. (Grissell and Peto) and Co. who contracted in a bond of £24,000, to ensure its stability for three years expired, and, of course, there was an end to the return for the capital expended, at least for the time being. The pier is now repaired, but the share are unobtainable. It pays no dividend, and an alliance has lately been entered into with its wooden rival, which has included articles of peace between the steamboat and the wooden boat. The second Greenwich steamboat company is defunct, having been dissolved, with the loss of nearly the whole of its capital, and a call has lately been made upon the luckless shareholders for the payment of the balance of a payment of 10s. per share. There is a fear of a renewal of hostilities, for the great end of warfare has been attained. Both interests are virtually sacrificed, to the great benefit of the watermen, and the public. In this position, it may be thought, of future negotiations.

The history of the GraveSEND Steamboat Companies, if minutely chronicled, would at least serve to embalm, for the sake of posterity, all the vituperative phrases of our newspapers, which have been so liberally towards each other, from the beginning of the incessant struggle; and now that the power of mischief has almost passed away with peace, it may appear somewhat singular as much cordiality as true. Never were the suicidal effects of that madness, which is the folly of the few for the gain of the many, more fully displayed. The first steamboat was built by the GraveSEND state, in 1816, and performed one tri daily between the Bridge one morning, and returning the next, at fares of 4c. and 3c. In 1827 the General Steam Navigation Company interfered, and, as a natural consequence, the rates were reduced, and the boats were ordered to ply at lower prices were restored. The example of rivalry was not lost; and two years afterwards, the Diamond Company started with a capital of \$40,000, and commenced running at fares of 25c. and 15c. The competition was too unequal for the hopes of the poet, "Too bright to last," and, four years later, the Star Company was formed with a capital of £45,000. How they quarrelled and litigated about rival piers and interests, how they abused each other's conduct, than human patience to read; but, although profits which would have mutually enriched them, were lavished in law charges, counsels fees, and petty squabbles of all debasing kind, yet the Sons of the Thames Company was projected by certain of the masters employed in the Star packets, and the new boats started at fares of 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d., and the competition was fiercer than ever. A couple some years ago, came into the notice, to punish the officious parish bandle, was made between the old companies in the hope of weaning out the intruders; and their fastest boats invariably accompanied the Sons of the Thames, to show the superiority of their combination was ineffectual. The new project became firmly established in public favour, and after two or three seasons of great prosperity, some of the Sons of the Thames Company was dissolved, and the shares sold at 100 per cent. above par value, and the consciousness that they deserved well of the public. In 1841 the three Blackwall boats were established, which, with the West-end Company, made a total of seven boats, and made the business very brisk. In 1846, the fare had been lowered to 6d. and 6d., and the cup of disaster had been passed round with strict impartiality. We believe the Diamond Company will pay five per cent. on its stock, and the others will have served full of profits has long disappeared, and there is no adequate provision for replacement of stock. Their opponents, the "Stars," manage to take their own, by the aid of a national difficulty, a Chancellor of the Exchequer right long to imitate. The share-

holders were informed that these were to be dividends, and many debts. Coal merchants, boat builders, and engineers, it was said, had their eyes upon the fattest of the flock, and there was only one method by which they could share the plunder. They might have 12s. 6d. for each share, but they would not have the guarantee against all liability, or they could accept the alternative—pay another call of £200, and stand the racket. It is needless to say, that the offer was listened to with avidity and the call was paid. The £100,000 (the £610 out of £76) became voluntary donations, and went overboard to save the sinking concern, and the capital was reduced from £45,000 to £15,000, the stock remaining the same. Of course, the £100,000 was not a dividend in now a much easier matter, and during the next few years per cent. has been shared, leaving the shareholders surplus. Such is the present condition of the Liverpool companies, with no hope of a brighter future.

The trade alibi figure exhibits precisely the same phenomena. At four-penny fares the original "river omnibuses" returned in a short time sixty-six per cent. upon the subscribed capital; at the present rates the traffic is not so good, but the companies are at a point at which no increase of passengers or a point at which a reduction in the amount of individual payments, and this has been reached by the whole of the steamboat interests on the river. It is hard to say whether we will continue in love with ruin or whether we will turn our backs on the tendencies of capital, and serve to explain in some degree the origin of those commercial manias, which bewilder and confound us. It is hard to say whether there is hardly any legitimate reason for wealth; but it is equally certain that speculation, and the occasional sacrifice of the rich—but the certain gain of the public.

### THE CURRENCY.

[illegible]

In the first place, they impugn the accuracy of our statements. Mr. Muntz has already done so on his own account in some unusually ill-tempered letters. They who talk of falsehoods are usually very ready to find them. He is honest and candid. In our Friday paper there were two articles on the subject. The first was a full and particular report professing to be simply a narrative of the interview. The second was a comment upon it, recommending upon it, and claiming other comments than which every commentator and reviewer is supposed to claim,—viz., for representing truly the general scope, the inner meaning, and the actual tendency of the words used by the speaker. It is true, we have no subterfuge, therefore, in these gentlemen to cloak misstatements. The appeal was to the facts. If we over stated or twisted Mr. Muntz's language, there was the small type to show it. If we misrepresented him, he and his colleagues, there was the small type to show it. But if we did not, as we did not, our antagonists direct their attacks against the accuracy of the report and the soundness of the criticism? But no, it does not answer their purpose to call attention to the report, which we have printed verbatim, and to say, "now they see it all in print, they do not quarrel like." So, in that humble-jumble style, partly natural, partly intentional, which characterizes all their proceedings, they attack our statements, and make nothing of them.

There was no other report, in the papers,

As Mr. Munts is fostering and rearing an enormous grievance against us on the subject, and evidently intends to bequest it to his posterity, we will just state the history of our relations with him. He has been reported to your agent at Birmingham to write us a report, or rather furnish us with one, if we would send him a report. We sent one as requested, but the gentleman was not to be found. Hereupon Mr. Russell, a friend of his, wrote a reporter half-dozen sentences, "perhaps one or two" did not "look a gift horse in the mouth," but certainly a more meagre and spiritless affair in the way of a report we never saw sent down. On the subsequent ascertaining its deficiencies, we wrote him a letter, and he told Mr. Munts had fully intended to take Lord J. Russell by storm, to fill his room with a deluge, to turn the key of the door, half kill him with a bang, burn the whole affair as far as possible, and immediately destroy the manuscript and bottle up for future use all sorts of misrepresentations, which Lord John Russell would not be able to confute, as he would be too busy against us now not how many. While we were writing this, he was reported to be either not at home, or rather not at home, or rather not home, happily our benevolent friend brought to the office the full and, we believe, perfectly accurate report, which we published, which nobody has ventured to impugn, and to which we now confidently ap-

The sum and substance of the alleged misstatement is, that we charged the deputisation with asking Government to relieve trade by paying its interest, and that we said that, if the nation, notwithstanding its distress, and notwithstanding the inconvenience inseparable from a punctual discharge of pecuniary obligations, can still pay 20s. in the pound, we dignified that as a scheme of deliberate imposture. Hereupon the speaker said: "Now, all they wanted, says Mr. Chamberlain, "was to pay 20s. in the pound, not 30s. (or 40s.), nor were we compelled to pay by any law, or in any force." We say, says the speaker, existing circumstances indicate the present redundancy of national holdings at 25s. in the pound. It is then ad- vised that the nation is to pay its creditors the future, a reduced per-centage of what it now owes. We say, says the speaker, we promised to pay, viz., so many pieces of gold of a certain purity and weight. That is its engagement. The notes issued during the war, the loans contracted, and the dividends due, are all there, and the speaker is un- derstanding. The temporary suspension of metallic payment does not in the least affect the question. When a debtor finding himself pressed, begs for time, and is so fortunate as to get it, or to get a respite, he does not present the grasp of an inexorable creditor, his debt immediately falls in marketable value. So any gentleman's bond has been actually sold by auction at 10s. or even 16d. in the pound. The Government's bond has been sold at 10s. and the Government's debt dis- charged at its moral obligation by paying its debt at its present market price. Such a proceeding, unless the debtor could establish a plea of absolute necessity, would stamp him as a bankrupt. When a man has broken his obligation of the promise to pay, the promise still remains, and the subject of that promise is a value of the coinage, minus a discount, which is minus 1.21 of its own bulk. We charge Mr. Muntz with advising Government to pay 10s. in the pound. We say that he advises Government not to pay a gold sovereign, which is the amount of gold understood by the national debt, and to create a new debt, which is only 10-20ths of it, or peradventure, less than 10-20ths of it. The reply to this is, Oh, no, we are now paying 25s., or 30s., or 40s. in the pound, and we advise Government to pay 20s. in the pound." By what the speaker means in this is not apparent. Not the 10-20ths of a guinea, but the new patent Bir-

am appreciated pound sterling. An impatient debtor comes to a creditor, and says, "You know you despair of screwing your money out of me, and would be only too happy to get half what I promised; so here's as good an offer as you are likely to get, and I would advise you to close with it. I will give you five in the pound at the present value of my debt." Such is the true purport of the defence put forth by these very testy gentlemen.

To realise the true nature of the proposal, to see how it will work. We will take a case. Old Hunka, a grocer in the Strand, after a life of incessant drudgery, relieved only by the pleasures of his beer and his acquaintance at Richmond, left, among other bequests, £500 a year in the 3 per cent. annuity to his widow. As some of her children rather hang upon her, she finds it not more profitable to let the money do itself good, than to make course of events the Right Hon. Frederick Muntz becomes First Lord of the Treasury, and the Right Hon. Richard Spence-Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Baroness Muntz, who is a very sensible woman, has a large estate and parcel of the lot of the land. When her rs. Hunka goes to the Bank and asks for her dividends, she is paid 250 of Mr. Muntz's pounds sterling. The first thing she does is to take out an insurance policy for the same sum for the half-year's rent of her house in a little street, near Bedford-square. The dual connection breathes a malediction and sends a shudder through her, but she also addresses a note to Mr. Muntz, and informs him that she has been obliged to discontinue his Grace's tenant unless she sends them forty sovereigns, or eighty of Mr. Muntz's pounds sterling, next Michaelmas. The next day she pays his month's bill, and is troubled with five pounds more, and is contenting his rage in the kitchen, he sends up a note to Mrs. Hunka that with the new currency he must charge his meat just twice as much as before, the beer, the grocer, and the rest do the same. The next day he sends out the new "dodge" and ask double the prices. Poor's rate, water-rate, paving, and lighting, all do the same. In fine, the old clothing, and every other necessary, has a double cost of life, she has only half as much as before. Hunka left her, and she spends the rest of her life in a vain attempt to accommodate her complaints of the fraud, she is told that when she receives 20s. in the pound; and if she tries a few more years she will receive the same loose reply when a "pound sterling" is equal to a small number of shillings, and, consequently, 1-5th of a farthing.

The qualifications of these gentlemen for sober and philosophical judgment, for making sound and sound grounds and reasoning on none but undeniable facts, and for the possession of an undeniable feature in the meeting. Without being able to produce the smallest reason, and in fact, without knowing anything of the matter, Mr. Spenser is dictating to the meeting, and his opinions are dictated by some of the capital assumptions of the present system of currency. Here Mr. Muntz says that the press is generally so very nice when a fact was to be established, and then they did not stick at falsehood, and the leading journals of the country were so very ready to pass a sentence of falsehood. He says he quite certain that if he was a member of the meeting, he would have an objection to the admission of Mr. Spenser, and that he would not be a member of the meeting.

If Mr. Muntz is quite certain on a point on which he cannot possibly have any knowledge, what, whatever, what is the value of his opinion? Mr. Spenser goes still further in imputation, and says that the meeting is a

[illegible]

**WHO ARE THE FUNDHOLDERS ?**

For a full contemporary the *Economist*, answers are in question as follows :—The following account exhibits the exact number of persons who were entitled to receive dividends, of the various amounts stated below, on the 10th of October, 1846, and on the same day of the present month :—

Persons entitled to receive	Amount of dividend each person
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
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97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

Oct. 1846.	Oct. 10, 1847.				
£ 60,000	51,609	Not exceeding	5	£	its
44,978	26,274			10	infl
3,829	54,145			5	neat
13,119	13,987			100	lea
8,869	200			200	to
1,903	1,917			200	had
1,225	1,203			500	hio
529	520			1,000	fect
164	163			2,000	3
92	97	Exceeding	2,000		
72,746	154,901				

showing that the number of persons thus engaged on the 10th instant, was not more than at the same period of last year, by far the largest portion of the increase in the small amounts. The following table shows the exact increase and decrease of the numbers of divisions of the various amounts.

£	More.	Less.	
Not exceeding	5	1,000	—
50	201	291	—
100	316	—	—
200	—	32	—
290	—	4	—
300	—	14	—
500	—	22	—
1,000	—	23	—
2,000	—	1	—
Exceeding	2,000	5	—

2,332 68

MR. BOWRING, M.P., AND HIS BROTHER PLUNDERED OF £1000 IN MONEY BY TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

(From the Observer, November 7.)

On Friday night, the metropolitan police have received intelligence from the constabulary police in Wales of the following daring case of highway robbery, perpetrated in noonday on Thursday last, on the public road a few miles from Bridgend.

On that day, early in the morning, Dr. Jones and his brother, who is the managing manager of the Llynfi Iron Works, at Bridgend, proceeded from that place to Cardiff, to procure from the company's bankers in that town money to pay the workmen at the iron works their wages. The doctor and his brother, who had received for the week £600 in sovereigns and £125 in banknotes in bank notes. These, we understand, were in separate bags, and placed in a large

which was deposited in a case underneath the seat box of the gig, which the hon. member and his brother had travelled with and which he returned by to the iron works. At the very close of the starting, they being on a road distant from Bridgford, they had reached about midway, when, as they were passing a hill between Coystrane and Ryd-la, in a part of the road some distance from any habitation, they were met by two men, evidently experienced "moisemen," who, on the one hand, stopped the horse, and with a very loaded pistol in each hand, demanded their money or their lives:—one declaring that death would follow if the horse was not immediately forthcoming. Escape was impossible. Neither Dr. Bow-

**THE RECORDER'S ASSAULT ON THE  
PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVILEGE OF  
COUNSEL.**

Resistance, therefore, was useless, and the men were obliged to hand over to the gentlemen the £1000, which the robbers had clamped into the adjacent woods. Before the men could take any precaution, if we may so call it, to escape, the gentlemen, mounted on the horse, with a view undoubtedly of preventing early information being given to the authorities, as soon as they had dismounted, rode off in the direction of Bridgend, and meeting with a party of men on horseback, prevailed on the rider to show him what he, explaining the cause, which was the robbery of the *Black Horse*, had committed to Dr. Bowring, who was in a very excited state, expecting some outrage would be committed by the villains' comrades, for it was the day of the robbery, and the gentlemen, after Bowring reaching Bridgend, he gave information of the robbery to the magisterial authorities, who lost no time in dispatching a party of men to the place where the robbery of the officers, each party having firearms, and a full description of the robbers, and a large reward has been offered for their apprehension.

**APTURE OF THE ROBBERS.—**BRIDGENT, MIDNIGHT.—The result of the prompt and decisive steps taken by Mr. Charles Bowring, of the New York police, to capture the bold ruffians, who were known as the "Black Horse" and "Irishmen," on both occasions, was that at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, with \$250 in gold in his possession, and the other was taken about eleven o'clock at night. The latter was taken by the New York police, and the man effected his apprehension. He was walking along a road, about ten miles from the scene of the outrage, when he noticed a man carrying a gun, carrying something in a handkerchief, and he saw a bullet in his hand. He was told to be heavy. Having seen of the robbery, he at once suspected that the man was one of the parties who committed it. He, with the aid of the New York police, was taken with him on the subject, and his answers aroused an extent confirming suspicions, he boldly denied the fellow, who drew a razor to defend himself, but was not injured and eventually captured. In the handkerchief were found the valuables. To-day, the robbers were examined before the magistrates of the Town Hall, and the remainder for a week. The remainder of the robbery was not noticed and \$150 in gold, they have not as yet been found. It is supposed they have buried it, being too bulky to carry about. High way robberies are of unusual frequency in this country, and the public are excited an immense sensation throughout the district. It is presumed the prisoners are formerly employed in some of the adjacent iron-works.

**DEATH OF DR. FELIX MENDELSSOHN  
BARTHOLDY.**

*[From the Evening Mail, November 10.]*

It was with ordinary regret that we have received intelligence of the premature and most unexpected death of Dr. Felix Mendelssohn. He died at his residence in London, on the 22nd of last, after a short illness, which brought on a paralysis of the brain. The triumphant reception which he had met with in London last spring, and the magnificent productions which he had left behind him, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Never had the great musician of our time appeared to be more full of life and vigour than when he returned upon his return to Germany, in the beginning of May; these brilliant recollections were dampened by the death of a favourite sister, who had just become a victim to the same form of cerebral disease. He returned to his native town of Hamburg, in Switzerland, for the summer months, where, though he had shaken off the fatigues of the London season, this family affliction seemed to have again taken root in his mind, and he was spending his time. He returned to his duties at Hamburg, but very few weeks elapsed before his perspirable labours were terminated for ever. He died on the 22nd of last month, having been afflicted with the fever of the brain for some time.

[illegible]

affecting melodies, none could have imagined that those were the last strains of their strenuous artist's life, and that the genius who was already to have approached so near to a heavenly glory should be so young as we for ever. Like Mozart, like Raphael, the beauty of youth seemed in Mendelssohn have exhausted the fullness of life; and his career has terminated in its glory, before it could have reached the labours of a peripatetic's existence.

From early childhood Felix Mendelssohn was ready the wonders and pride of the musical world of Berlin. At eight years old he was called to play at the piano, and to be the favourite-players of the age; and his musical skill kept pace with his astonishing power of execution and of ear. In boyhood he was prominently versed in the works of Sebastian Bach, and his knowledge of the works of that great master in his mind was keenly alive to all that was in it as intellect or beautiful in poetry. He was, and affectionately greeted his early friends, and never was the promise of a marvellous career, which he was to fulfil, more striking proof of the great general cultivation and refinement of Felix Mendelssohn's mind could hardly be given in his adaptation of the resources of his art to several of the most beautiful and noble of the dramatic week drama. His music to the *Edgus Colonus* and the *Antigone* was as nearly akin to the music of Sophocles as if his imagination had been nurtured in the traditions of classical antiquity, and he was not less imbued with the spirit of the Bible, and he was wont to construct and combine these as it spied himself from the sacred volume, and he was the subject of his constant and incessant meditation.

The nascent energy of the Church of England, impersonated in the Apostle of the Apocalypse, which inspired his imagination. In *St. John's*, it was the servant of God labouring for the redemption of the world, and the world, and the infirmities of his own imperfect nature, until he had perfected the work which was given him to do. But in all his productions, whilst the execution is in all the highest range of perfection, he has not the highest range of poetry.

In all the relations of life, Felix Mendelssohn left few better and lesser genius who can equal him in the humbler classes and the more private life, beyond the common virtue of manhood, his profession he leaves no equal, but no

ly, almost no rival; his many and early triumphs had never for an instant impaired the simplicity of his character, or the unassuming simplicity of his manners. His conversation was unusually animated, and even brilliant; he spoke more so than when he had shaken off the tedious pursuit, to reveal in those natural effusions which he passionately enjoyed, to illustrate his household idyls with his pleasant and discursive on the subjects which could excite and excite his mind. To those who shared the happiness of living in habitual intercourse with him, this most unhappy loss is one which all the sympathy of the world cannot lighten; slight privation; but he will be remembered wherever his name was known or his name beloved.

**RECORDER'S ASSAULT ON THE  
DEFENDATIVE PRIVILEGE OF  
COUNSEL.**  
(From the Spectator.)

BALLANTINE, a barrister who practices at the Central Criminal Court, has tested a recorder's attitude towards the defence in a recent case. One William Tarrant had taken ten pounds from a field near Uxbridge, and had sold it; and he was now tried for theft. The recorder, Mr. Tarrant, admitted that he had taken the lamb, but said he had been told by Mr. Roadnight, a farmer so; who had threatened him by throwing gravel at his window the night. Some gravel was found on the hill of Mr. Tarrant's window. The recorder on which Mr. Ballantine relied to confirm the client's story was, that Roadnight had not been produced as a witness for the prosecution, and that he had been at court at that day. This, of course, looked as if the recorder for the prosecution were conscious that Tarrant's defence was true, and had not dared to call him forward to disprove it. The recorder then upon this striking trial of the negative testimony, and summed up so favourably for the prisoner that the jury acquitted him. On the trial was over, a police inspector was forward to disclose that Roadnight had attended in the court that day as a subpoena served upon him by a solicitor for the prisoner: Mr. Ballantine had tricked the recorder.

Recorder was indignant; he had read the  
 the honour of counsel, and had summed up  
 he supposition that Mr. Ballantine had  
 the fact correctly. Instead of suc-  
 ceding in his purpose, however, he was  
 in his conduct: it was his duty, he said,  
 to do all that he could for his client; moreover,  
 he might not have been called to  
 defend himself; and Mr. Ballantine de-  
 clared that, under the circumstances, he  
 would again act in the same manner. In that  
 observed Mr. Law, he must guard against  
 statements made by counsel, although he  
 hitherto placed the fullest reliance on  
 them.

Mr. Law is severe; but the bar, we suspect,  
 will not convict him of not possessing a "legal  
 mind." We do not see what harm, on received  
 facts, Mr. Law can do. The judge  
 has "pleaded an innocent relative," the  
 case of Counselor; but does he not remember  
 the case of Courvoisier, whose counsel tried to  
 persuade that Lord William Russell had been  
 no assassin? The case of Courvoisier, al-  
 though, it is true, he made that ininnocent the  
 man whom he called Courvoisier alone was  
 an assassin. Mr. Law must be well aware,  
 that he is not only that counsel generally recognize  
 the fact, but that the law is against him.

Mr. Charles Phillips's extreme applica-  
 tion of the maxim, that the law is the law,  
 and that it is maintained by gentlemen of the  
 law, and that Sir Samuel Romilly's attempt

the "opposite principle was acknowledged as axiomatic" in the case of the distinction between the instance of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Phillips, except that in the former case the application of the license would have been "less than in the former: the punishment imposed on the innocent man; the imputation was far less revolting; the penalty was far less terrible; the suspension, indeed, in either case was not so discreditable to one in which a gentleman could possibly indulge in the pursuit of life than that of a barrister; but what is something in the acquisition of that desideratum a "legal mind," which is the only one that can be admitted to be wrong—these for these distinctions between right and wrong—between what is permissible and what is not. The study of the law has been allotted to injure the best natures; Bentham has been the cause of the ruin of the best; there is no doubt that the vitiating principle is the license to dabble in falsehood, and to make the worse appear the better case, even when the innocent suffer. The innocent suffer why blame Mr. Bentham? He has only required a "legal mind; which, alas, Mr. Law has not.

ing to be a laudable feat. It would be very surprising if the assembled bar in his court were not to be made aware of the fact that in the course of his career he had been subjected to the ultimate effects of such a change in the law of applying the laws of the land would be drinking. If the application of the law were to be made as direct—if there were to be learned professors in the law who were to be vagabonds in distorting and thus of the laws—if there were a general consent to get at the real truth and nothing else, then at last the bar would be able to get on at labour, which is directed to encounter the gross ingratitude of the learned professors would be saved; laws might be properly simple, intelligible, and efficacious; they would be able to do their duty, and for the very best in the complement of inefficiency. But, then, the bar would have to give their prescriptive title to lying, and proclaim the law as a piece of fraud and deception to gentlemen. The originators of any such change, we fear, would be regarded as a traitor to the order; and if so, Mr. Ballantine ought not to be rebuked, but exalted as its champion.

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ments, the first inquiry of most of whom is "What foot upon our quays is," "Which is the parish office?" That a "thousand of these people come amongst us with any object of relief, is a calamity to ourselves and to the country. The employment of such labour is impossible. Since the year 1847, 262,675 immigrants have arrived, many of whom, with the exception of a few who have proceeded to America, and the rest who return to their native country, the bulk are scattered about the land as clamorous beggars. How are we to find room for more it is not easy to see. It is not that we are not able in the spring and winter to find employment for the people. It is quite as difficult to devise a means of stopping the invasion, if the Irish hordes and boards of guardians persist in their policy. It is not that we are not able, however, to bring the subjects of our bounty before the government. We have borne with any inflection thus far with tolerable patience, but the most patient will be driven to despair."

**ST. LOUIS POLICE OFFICE, NOVEMBER 25.**—Mr. Herbert Whitley, aged 50, a wool-stapler, gave his address, 10, Manning-lane, Bradstreet, St. Louis, as the place where he was stealing a sack of wool from the St. Katharine's prison, who is very respectfully connected, was frequently seen in the wool warehouse in the St. Katharine dock, and his movements were recently observed by the guard who was again seen there by Mr. Broadhead, deputy war-housekeeper. There were 2,000 bales of wool open and for show. The prisoner was seen by the prisoner's father, who looked very bulky, and gave information to a constable, named Worley, who led the prisoner just before three o'clock, and told him that he had got about him, to which he replied, "nothing particular. Worley took him into the lodge, and again repeated the same to the guard, and he had a state of mind, and took some out of the state of mind, very slowly, and suddenly discontinued so. Worley was not satisfied, and took more out of his pockets, and on taking at this time, he was taken by the guard. The prisoner was asked how he came by the wool, and he said that he had been purchasing many in the warehouse; and on the officer inquiring how he got the wool, he replied that he had a pass for any sample of wool, and the prisoner said he had not

While Worley then left the prisoner in the cell, while he proceeded to communicate with the dock, the superintendent of the St. Katharine-dock, having taken the wool out of his pockets and putting it on the fire. Worley took the wool of the fire and extinguished the flames of his feet. In answer to questions put to him, the prisoner said he obtained the wool taken from his pockets from the sales in the wool floor, but subsequent to another statement,—that he obtained the wool from Brown's warehouse, and he remained from the London Dock, and the London dock, Trinity-square. On his first arrival at the London dock, he was made comfortable, 99 II, he told the police-man he had no intention to lead him, and that he was not of the case; and upon reaching the London dock, he gave his address 16, Manning-lane, and said that he had been in London only a few days, and that he was the consequence of what a sailor said in the court on Monday, Nollor went to a dock's-place, Wellcoke-square, where the prisoner rented an apartment, and where he had a lot of wool. Mr. Broadley said he did not doubt the wool had been collected from the sales in the warehouse. It was of the quality. The prisoner in defence took the wool found upon him into the dock; as he had been to different houses, and taken samples from various sources, he meant to show that he was at St. Katharine-dock. He was respectable and had been in the wool trade since a long time, he might say. A tradesman spoke in the terms of the prisoner, and had never known any man more honest than as respectable man. Yardley said, that he was not very conclusive, left him no alternative but to commit the prisoner for trial for stealing wool.

**PANCA WORKSHOP**—On Tuesday, a meeting was held at the home of St. Pancho's to hold for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed for considering the necessary alterations proposed in the dietary table, and other matters connected with the poor. Mr. B. T. E. Wright having been elected to read the report, he then took up and read the report, which recited that three regular meals per day were to be the inmates of the workhouse, that the provisions in the workhouse be so arranged that no uncooked food of any kind be permitted to be taken out of the kitchen or by their friends. Mr. Howarth then read the reception of the report, and said, in respect to the alteration of the dietary, the committee proposed for every able-bodied inmate 16 ounces of bread, 12 ounces of potatoes, 16 ounces of Irish stew, 4 pints of milk porridge, and a decrease of 1 pint of table beer, 14 pints of soup, and 8 ounces of cheese. A similar increase for able-bodied men, with the addition of 6 ounces of meat, and a decrease of 1 pint of soup. For infirm men an increase of 7 pints of soup, 3 ounces of meat, 2 ounces of Irish stew, 1 pound of potatoes, 16 ounces of Irish stew; and a decrease of 4 ounces of bread, 4 ounces of potatoes, and 1 pint of soup. For children under 7, an increase of 4 pints of bread, 12 ounces of potatoes, 16 ounces of Irish stew, and for boys, an increase of 4 pints of bread, 12 ounces of potatoes, and a decrease of 7 ounces of meat, 4 ounces of potatoes, and 1 pint of soup. For children under 7, an increase of 3 pints of meat, 8 ounces Irish stew, 3 pints porridge, and 8 ounces of potatoes; and a decrease of 4 ounces of pudding, 8 ounces of bread, and 1 pint of soup. The proposed alterations were then discussed, and the meeting adjourned.

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**HAZARDOUS LIGHTHOUSE.**—The expense of employing gas for lighting this lighthouse has been made, and the result has been very successful. It is the first lighthouse in a large scale and of any great importance that has yet been lighted in this manner. Small lighthouses could have certainly been lit before, but no lighthouse of such size to navigation. The burner engine was constructed by Messrs. McNeil, of Astoria, Ore., who were very successful in their way of lighting into effect. The cost and brilliancy of the light were tested by four captains and persons connected with the service, and getting out their report very favourable. The substitution of gas will reduce the expenses about half, and move the danger said to arise from the old oil, and the concentration of the light into attention, and considerable judgment management. There has hitherto been a considerable difficulty in adapting gas to light, where a single large light is required, but this burner which was large enough to sufficient light burned with so unsteady regular a flame, that they were unsatisfactory. The optical apparatus employed to concentrate the rays. The burner has been made, and a most desirable end accomplished.

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